THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1833. [NO. 2265.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse rooms, on this day, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. W. MORRIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
13*th August*, 1833.

STOLEN from Khalludgee on the 23d July, a double Barrelled Percussion Pistol, carrying an ounce Ball, Maker Grierson, Bond-street, London. *The Barrels are placed one over the other.* Any one meeting with the above, will much oblige, by giving information, directed to A. B. Post-office, Khalludgee.

A handsome reward will be given if required.

Khalludgee, 30*th July*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and CO., Superior Pale Sherry in 6 dozen Cases, from *David Rankin*, London, at 15 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 13*th August*, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given—That NOWROJEE MANICKJEE, Cauperwalla, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted with AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHIRAZEE, of Bombay, Mogul Inhabitant, to sell his Dwelling house with its adjoining vacant ground, situated at Oomercaddy, without the Town Walls of Bombay, near Baboolah's Tank, standing on the Fazindafee Ground, the property of the Church of N. S. de Esperança, formerly belonging to RADABAYE, wife of KESSOWJEE ANNANTAJEE; if any person or persons therefore, have any claims or demands by way of mortgage or inheritable right, he she, or they are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser, at the Office of AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, in Town, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆથી આપીએચજે

પારશી નવરોજજી મીણેકજી ઠાપડવા
લા શ્રી ચુમબજાનાં રહેવાશીએ પોતાનુ થે
ર એક તેને લગતી ઠોરીએક ખુલી જમી
ન જે તે શાહે મોગલ આગા મહમદ રહી
મ શીરાજ શ્રી ચુમબજાનાં રહેવાશીને
વેચાતુ આપવાનુ શાટું ઋીધુંછે તે શ્રી આ
ઠુકીલ્ડુમરખા ડીમો બાબુલાના તલાવ
આગલજે તે ધેરેર ની જમીન નોશ શી
ઓર દે જાશપરશાંતુ નામનાં દેવલને
શતક ની કરજંદારીછે બે અશલ એ મી
લકત રાધાબાઇ તે ફરશવજી અનનતાજી
ની ધણીઆંણી ની કૃતી એ કુપર ૬૨
એક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી અથ
વા વારશા ની રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણુ
પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાંમાને જાણ કરેચે
આજ દીનથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો ખરી
દદારને શ્રી ફોટમો આગા મહમદ શુશરા
તરી ની આરીશમો જાકેર કરે મુદત૫
ડી ફોજનો દાવો કણુલ કરશે નડી તા
રીખ ૧૩ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૩

JUST Published—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, Rs. 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO sail 1st September, the fine British Built Ship "SURREY," CHARLES KEMP, Commander, Burthen 461 Tons, has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 13*th August*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons; Register, JOHN PICKERING, commander, will have early dispatch. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

Bombay 13*th*, *August*, 1833.

MILITARY FUND.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR.—Permit me, if you please, thro' the medium of you Journal, to call the attention of some of yourr readers to a subject connected with the military fund, in which they are deeply interested:—I allude to the great disparity of benefit which medical subscribers derive from that fund compared with the army—a grievance which has been long submitted to by the few, while the many acknowledge it, yet object to its removal.

These are not times when such errors can remain unnoticed. The Bengal medical officers have by a proper appeal to the court of Directors, and by discussion in the daily prints, procured for themselves the establishment of their rights in this matter, and I would now call upon the medical subscribers of this presidency to lay claim to a participation of the rights which their brethren in Bengal have established for themselves.

The letters of *A. W.*, *Maritus* and *P. J. T.* in the Calcutta papers have lately reached this station, and I would recommend a perusal of them to all who are interested in this subject.—It will there be seen that the medical officers of Bengal sent a memorial to the court of Directors complaining of an undue distribution of the benefits of the military fund to them, and that while they were compelled to subscribe from the first to it as Lieutenants, they were not allowed ever to subscribe or benefit as Colonels. They were only allowed 3 subscribers as Lieutenant Colonels and only 11 as Majors: whereas, an equal number of military officers would have 18 of that number subscribing as Colonels, 18 as Lieutenant Colonels, and 18 as Majors.

This memorial was answered by an acknowledgement of the grounds of the petition, and the court said, that they did not object to any arrangement which would remedy the evil complained of, provided such arrrangement did not entail additional expence on them.

The directors of the Bengal military fund have in consequence proposed (and I believe the measure has been carried) to class the medical subscribers, by dividing them into as many of the ranks of Colonel, Lieut. Col., Major, Captain, and Subaltern, as the same number of military subscribers have in proportion, by which means they will form a body of subscribers equal to the officers of 18 regiments. This arrangement will materially effect the interests of the medical officers, and their families; and being but bare justice, it is only surprising that the subject was not sooner insisted upon.

The Bombay medical officers have the same claims. The decision of the court of Directors has been procured for them, and they ought immediately to demand the application of a similar principle of classification to their list.

The discussion of the policy and consequences of changing the present system of medical subscription, is fully entered upon in the letters published at Calcutta in the end of June and the beginning of July, and the weak objections to it are completely refuted by the letters of A. W. and P. J. T.; but I must warn those who agitate the question that they will meet with strong opposition from the fund directors, for I am credibly informed that they will not allow superintending surgeons to subscribe as lieutenant colonels, tho' the Court has given them that rank. In Bengal on the other hand, the superior rank was no sooner promulgated than the superintending surgeons were immediately called upon by the fund directors to pay the increased subscription and donation of the new rank, and in this particular, as well as in every thing connected with this subject, more consideration has been shewn to the interests of the few medical subscribers in Bengal, than they are likely to find under this presidency.

The reason for now refusing the advanced subscription of superintending surgeons is stated to be because Lord Clive's fund classes them as Majors: or in other words, Lord Clive bequeathed the half pay of a Major to a superintending surgeon's widow, and therefore no superintending surgeon—be his relative rank what it may—should presume to purchase a better provision for his widow by any subscription he may wish to make to a fund, which is like the military fund, professionally based on equal principles. If this be true, the directors must have been lamentably at a loss for a principle of exclusion, and the Steam Committee might as well object to receive the subscriptions of some of the medical men here because Lord Clive's fund ranks them only as Captains or Majors.

I should be glad to learn that I am mistaken in regard to this statement, but if my information is correct, I shall be equally glad if this letter has the effect of calling attention to the subject.

MARK.

Belgaum, August 4th, 1833.

AHMEDABAD RACES, FOR 1834.

A Cup Value 1,000 Rs. presented by Messrs. Williams and Grant, free for all Arabs, 8st. 10lbs. Horses that never started previous to the ensuing Baroda meeting, allowed 10lbs. Heats 1¼ miles. To be run on the 4th day of the meeting. No Horse will be allowed to walk over for this Cup.

H. CRACKLOW,
Secretary, G. T.

AHMEDABAD,
3*d August*, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Gidley, 11th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Lieut. G. F. Sympson, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Belgaum, on the 3d Instant, Sophia Inglis Pakenham, only daughter of Lieutenant Edward Marsh, 3d Assistant Commissary General, aged one year and eight months.

On the 8th instant, at Seroor, Walter, the son of Captain Charles Waddington, of the Engineer Corps, aged ten weeks.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,
None since our last.

DEPARTURES.

August 11th—Ship Gulnare, John Bulloy, Master, to Calcutta.

Passenger.—Mr. J. Waghorn.

—— Ship Mary Bibby, T. G. Whedborne, Master, to Liverpool.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Lowther Castle.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Hall, Charles Kerr, Hero, Lady Feversham, Spence, Surrey, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, Sultana, and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel. and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
ARAB.—Futtel Raymon.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 13 *AUGUST*, 1833.

We have just been favored with a copy of *Galignani's Messenger* of the 1st. of April, received by the *Palinurus*, but not with the file from which we have made our extracts since the arrival of that vessel. This paper contains a report of one of the few debates that have recently taken place in the House of Lords, in which, among several things, of little or no importance, there is an account of Lord Brougham's Bill for the establishment of local courts. His Lordship's speech upon the introduction of this bill is extracted below, and affords some curious and important statistical information regarding the legal business of the United Kingdom. It also communicates the important fact that measures are actually in progress for effecting further alterations in the law of debtor and creditor, by which imprisonment for debt will at last be abolished, except in cases where parties fail to give a satisfactory account of their property, or it appears that they have disposed of it fraudulently, or in consequence of extravagance. The speech concludes with a statement of the complete success that has attended his Lordship's much abused alterations in the mode of administering the bankruptcy laws, which he states have given perfect satisfaction to the whole mercantile body.

We inserted a letter last Saturday from Major Little of the 6th. Regt. N. I. contradicting, rather confidently, our account of the riot in the bazar the other day as far as the men of his own corps were concerned. We were unable at the time to reply to this, and establish the correctness of our statements, as clearly as we could have wished, though we had not a doubt we were right with regard to the main facts of the case. Since then, however, we have learned upon the best authority, that the sepoy mentioned in the letter, as having been "seized by the police about two hours after the riot, while purchasing vegetables in the bazar," has been committed upon very strong evidence of having been actually concerned in the disturbance. So far, therefore, the presumption is that Major Little was mistaken with regard to the man's innocence; and this being the case, it is by no means improbable he was equally wrong in supposing that several men in the regiment were not engaged in the plundering that took place. "Besides, we should like to know, how Major Little could be so positive of what he states? For it does not appear by his letter that the regimental roll was called at the time of the riot, or that any means were taken to ascertain whether all the men of the corps were in the lines or not; and yet an assertion is made which could only have been warranted by some decisive measure of the kind.

In making these remarks we have no other wish than to establish the general accuracy of our account of the riot, which was not published without due inquiry being previously made; and which it strikes us has been called in question without sufficient grounds.

CALCUTTA.

COPPER CURRENCY.

The state of the Copper Currency has for some time engaged the attention of Government. When in the Dacca district a scarcity of Silver and superabundence of pice were complained of some months ago, the evil was supposed to be of limited existence, and we were disposed to consider the latter as merely relative, and to attribute it to the gradual export of Silver, rather than to excessive issue of Copper. But the depreciation of pice has made rapid progress, and is now so general, that, in spite of the check afforded by the constant absorption at the Post Office and at the Treasury, at par, the rupee will purchase eighteen annas in pice in the environs of Calcutta, and the discount is considerable even in the town itself. The depreciation too has been most rapid during a period in which there has been almost no export of specie, with exception of a remittance to Madras on public account taken from sources not likely to produce an immediate influence upon the circulation. Other causes then must be looked to besides the drain of specie, for the effect which has been produced.

We understand that the Calcutta Mint has coined and issued Copper pice to the amount of about 13 lakhs of Rupees during the last three years, and the Saugor Mint to the value of 2,70,000 Rupees in four years, making together about a crore and a half of pice.—This is undoubtedly a large *addition* to the copper circulation in so short a time; for no part of it is recoinage, and until lately there was very little abstraction from the existing circulation. But another cause, little regarded hitherto, has been ascertained to exert an important influence in overloading the market—the fall in the price of Copper. It has been fairly assumed that Copper money, while merely a token representing fractions of the Silver Coin, will bear a high seignorage, because the expence and difficulty of counterfeiting it on a small scale, is, or may be rendered, so great as to exceed the amount of that seignorage,—the profit to the State being insured by the magnitude of its Coinage. To this however, there must be a limit; and we are informed that 25 per cent., is the seignorage which Government calculated upon realizing over and above the charges, which, in the Calcutta Mint, amount to about 5½ per cent. When the price of thick-sheet Copper was fifty rupees per maund and upwards in Calcutta, and above sixty rupees in the Mirzapore market there might be no apprehension of counterfeits while issuing pice from the Mint of a weight giving eighty rupees for the maund. But the price of copper is now scarcely thirty rupees per maund and even at Mirzapore under forty rupees. Here is a gross profit of more than cent. per cent., and a net profit of 50 or 60 per cent., supposing the prices of a few years back to have been only just high enough to check private coinage. Accordingly we hear that counterfeit pice are ascertained to have been manufactured to an alarming extent in many parts of the country, especially at Mirzapore, and that the stamp on the Company's pice being very simple, merely expressing the value of the coin, and full weight being given to the counterfeits, it is impossible to distinguish these from the legitimate coin. It follows, that, by the absorption necessarily going on in the public officers, in consequence of the discount upon the pice, Government not only disgorges a portion of its past gains, but loses also all the charges which it had incurred in creating a quantity of pice equal to the quantity thus thrown back, besides the regular seignorage profit on a number of pieces equal to that of the counterfeits in circulation. In short, by over-shooting the mark, and imposing an excessive seignorage, the real profit to Government is at length reduced below what it would have gained by less greediness in this matter, by adhering to a fixed percentage instead of adopting a fixed relative proportion between value and weight.

In the Calcutta Mint, the Copper coinage has

been conducted entirely on Government account. Not so at Saugor; but the deviation at the latter place has had still more tendency of late to produce excessive issue, and consequent depreciation. The system at Saugor, for some time back, has been to admit private copper for coinage, at a charge of 25 per cent. for seignorage, and 16 per cent. to cover expences. (These indeed, we have heard, absorb the whole charge, as well the seignorage as the other). So long therefore as pice are exchangeable at par, and the price of copper at Saugor is under 56 rupees per maund, there is a temptation to send it to the Mint; and now its price is so low as to yield a profit even upon a discount of four or five annas in the rupee. Here then is a legalized systematic plan for debasing the coin, which, if it were allowed to continue would be a fraud to all who received payment from Government, or under the authority thereof, at the present nominal par of currency value.

Another cause of the existing glut and depreciation, arising out of the reduced price of Copper, is the existence of privilege of coining in so many Native States. On this point we agree with Indophilus, that there ought to be an understanding to reserve that privilege or at least a controul over it, to the paramount Ruling Power. While it is otherwise, there will continue to be a most inconvenient variety of rupees and pice, forming an anomalous circulation on the border territories, and subjecting the lieges of the Honorable Company to a multiplicity of vexations from Shroffage charges and Mint charges on re-coinage, losses on exchange, and especially this great annoyance to the labouring classes—and inundation of foreign pice, which either they have not sufficient intelligence to distinguish, or they have not sufficient independence to refuse.

We understand that, as a partial remedy for these evils, the coinage of copper has, for the present, been suspended in Calcutta, and that it has been recommended to suspend also the coinage of it at Saugor. Pice which have no impression discernible, are now refused at the public offices, a measure justified by the necessity of the case, but bearing hard upon the lower orders who have received them bonâ fide. When the old silver coin of England was called in, in 1816, no exception was made on that account; the nation bore the loss of all the reduced weight and Parliament voted half a million sterling to cover the amount, which, however, was short of £400,000.—*Cal. Cour. July* 23.

We have reason to believe that the *Courier* has been somewhat premature in announcing that the Steam Committee had decided on submitting their plans to the Bombay Committee and abiding by its judgment. A friendly communication has been made, we learn, and from the good feeling which prevails in both committees, and the desire of uniting all India in one plan, we may anticipate the happiest results. We observe that there has been another subscription at Delhi of upwards of 2,000 rupees to the Bombay plan, to be remitted to the committee. There will be, in the end, we hope and believe, but one plan—the plan of all India—the Bombay will be the starting point.—*Ben. Hur. July* 26.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Received overland.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 28.

BILL FOR ESTABLISHING LOCAL COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to present a bill for establishing, in certain portions of the kingdom, courts of local jurisdiction. He would briefly state the leading provisions of a measure, the importance of which, could not be denied, making, as it did, a very considerable alteration in the law. It was intended in the first instance, that the Bill should be experimental—that it should be tried in certain counties and districts, with the view of being afterwards universally adopted in the kingdom; and that the courts constituted by it should be presided over by a sergeant at law, or by a barrister of at least ten years' standing - men of such character and weight as would give confidence to suitors. The question then came as to time and amount of jurisdiction—to what amount debts could be recovered, and damages obtained, under what lawyers called actions of tort. Under the former Bill which he had the honour to present to the other House, one hundred pounds was the amount of debt that could be recovered under it. After much consideration and constant discussion of the point with the law Commissioners, he had come to the resolution of fixing, in the first instance, the amount of debt to be recovered of £20 instead of £100. This was certainly a very great restriction of the jurisdiction; but there were various and important reasons for agreeing to it, which he should not then state. All actions for debt then would be fixed at that amount; but actions for damages, for slander, seduction, assault, and the like, would be allowed to be maintained to £50 laid in the declaration. After some observation about costs, which were lost in the gallery, his Lordship said it must not be supposed that the matters to be taken cognizance of under this bill, would be of small importance, or few in number Of 93,000 affidavits of debt in the three Courts of Westminster in 1826, the last year for which there were any returns, no less than 30,000 were for debts under £20, and 64,000 for debts under £50; while the remaining 15,0 0, or one-sixth, were for larger sums. In 1829, in London and Middlesex, there were tried 890 suits, 318, or one-third of which (including actions for damages as well as debt) were for matters under £20. Thus one third of these actions would be capable of being tried under this bill. There was a provision in the bill that actions to any amount, including tithe, freehold, or any matter whatever, might be adjudicated in the local court by consent of the two parties concerned. A power was also given in all cases of debt to examine on oath either the plaintiff or defendant. He would pass the minor provisions over, till he came to one which gave the local judge authority to act as an arbitrator, which he would be enabled to do, having no other business to attend to in his professional capacity. Then there was another clause, constituting courts of reconcilement. In France these courts certainly had not been productive of as much good as had been expected; but in Holland and in Belgium, they had been found eminently successful in reconciling the differences of individuals. In Denmark and Norway these courts were instituted in 1794, and since that period the actions brought into court had fallen two-thirds. Such was the beneficial result of parties submitting their differences to a disinterested and impartial judge, who explained to them on what ground the matter rested both as to right and to fact. The Bill next gave one very important power, which had been hitherto looked upon as the most dilatory and expensive part of our courts of law, though he should state that it was intended to leave legacies out of the jurisdiction, because they would form part of another measure to be introduced. It empowered persons to act in some degree as Masters in Chancery, and take evidence in various parts of the country, by which much time and expense would be saved litigants. Another jurisdiction which it was his intention to propose should be given to the local judge, was that of bankruptcy. The entire success of the new administration of the bankruptcy laws, which had given universal satisfaction to all who were interested in it—namely, to the whole mercantile body—induced him to propose that the local judge should be put with respect to case of bankruptcy, precisely in the situation of a judge in the New Court of Bankruptcy. The last public function with which he proposed to invest the local judge was one of the greatest importance. It was the power of staying proceedings in cases of debt between the verdict and execution. This was, perhaps, principally important, as laying a foundation for one most important alteration in the law of debtor and creditor which it was intended to propose in the other House of Parliament; an alteration founded on the report of the Law Commissioners, and the ultimate object of which was to abolish imprisonment for debt. This alteration would do away with *mesne* process; and would place the law of debtor and creditor on its true principle; namely, that no person should be kept in custody after execution, unless he refused to answer certain questions to be put to him, or to surrender the whole of his property, or to do all in his power to satisfy his creditors; or unless it should be proved that he had contracted the debt fraudulantly, or in consequence of extravagancy; thus making a distinction between their conduct which was criminal, and that which was not so. He had no doubt that after the recess a measure would be brought into the other House founded on the Report of the Law Commissioners, the object of which would be to relieve the debtor, at the same time affording every practicable security to the creditor; and the tendency of which, indeed, would be to benefit the creditor more than the debtor himself. The Noble and Learned Lord, after concluding this outline of his measure, gave a sketch of two other Bills which he stated that it was his intention in a short time to introduce—the one to improve the appellate jurisdiction, the other to regulate the various offices connected with the Court of Chancery.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM wished to know whether the Court of Reconcilement was to be a fixed court or a court of circuit? He also wished to know whether the judge in that court was afterwards to be the judge in the court of assize?

The LORD CHANCELLOR would answer the last question first. It was not intended that any case should be tried by the same judge who had previously endeavoured to reconcile the parties, lest it should be supposed that he had any bias on the subject. As to the other question put to him by the Noble Duke, the answer to it would depend upon the amount of business, as it might appear that one judge might transact the business of three or four counties. It was intended that the Court should sit in every month except August—sit until the whole of the causes in one district were disposed of, and then proceed to another district; so as in every case to preclude as much as possible the necessity of going to a great distance for justice. He must also observe, that it was intended that all small courts should cease where this better jurisdiction was established. Many of those courts were inoperative, and others were even productive of the reverse of benefit to the public. Some of them were, however, extremely beneficial; and the existence of one of which would be *pro tanto* an argument against the establishment of a local jurisdiction in that district. But, generally speaking, that was not so. If, however, those courts were abolished, there were some persons who would undoubtedly have a right to compensation, on that just principle on which all reforms ought to be conducted.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

HOPELESSNESS OF RELIEF.

The people may abandon all hopes of substantial relief from the present Ministry. These men want the wisdom and the energy which are necessary for the grapple with complicated difficulties. The application of force is easy to them, the application of the higher powers of mind exceeds their capacity. They can coerce; they cannot devise. They are prompt enough with arms; but languish in questions of perplexity, and faint at an obstacle not to be subdued by the sword. They are delicate and dainty personages, whose great care is to spare themselves trouble. The evasion of difficulties is the main business of the Cabinet: they take counsel to dispense with counsel. They are like children employing all their ingenuity to skip hard lessons. A difficulty is with them the full stop to any question, and some of them will find a knot in a bulrush. The truth of this description of them is remarkably demonstrated in Lord Althorp's opposition to Mr. Robinson's motion for—"A Select Committee to be appointed to consider and revise our existing taxation, with a view to the repeal of those burdens which press most heavily on productive industry, and the substitution of an equitable tax on property, in lieu thereof."—The end of Lord Althorp's speech gives the key to it, and may serve for Alpha and Omega; we need go no further, public expectation may close upon it, so far as his Lordship and his colleagues are concerned. He was anxious, perhaps *too anxious, when he first entered office, to afford immediate relief to the people; but he had now gained a little more experience*, and he assured the House that he felt it his duty to give this subject his most serious consideration." When he first entered office he was too anxious to afford relief to the people! Why how was this anxiety evinced? to what rash extremities did it hurry him? Was the proposal to tax steam-boats, or the transfer of stock, referable to this excessive anxiety, this imprudent eagerness, for the relief of the people? By a process as successful as that promised by Molière's Doctor, Lord Althorp has soon been cured of his healthy appetites. Experience has been doing wonders for him in this way; experience of the common sort is said to make fools wise, but this official experience has the peculiar effect of completely reconciling the party to the world's grievances. The experience which comes with power always teaches a lesson of ease, it instructs men not to trouble themselves about improvement, that things are well enough as they are, especially to those in the pleasant places, that taking much money from the toilworn is not so bad as it appears, that is to say, when one becomes the taker—all depends on that; in verb active, *to tax*, the person gives the quality to the action—when *they* tax it is all ill, when we tax it is all well. What is called experience is merely the change of these persons. The Tories had a better phrase for the change of sentiment expressed; they used to say of a man who might be expected to find the inside of the flesh pots better than the outside, "he will listen to reason," Mr. Robinson having reminded Lord Althorp that though, in 1829, he had been adverse to a property-tax, in 1830 he had corrected his opinion and become a convert to it, his Lordship observed—"*But since* 1830, *he had had a great deal more experience and experience of a kind calculated to take more effect on his mind than any experience he had had before.*" Not a doubt of it. His present experience is of the sweetest sort—it is the experience of a boy in a sugar hogshead—it takes prodigious effect on his mind—he never had any experience so satisfactory—it says, "Spend and regale, vex not thy flesh about change, lie heavy on the people, as on a bed of down, and spare not thy weight for thy repose. To him who lies uppermost nothing is amiss in the pressure of the burthens." Mr. Robinson had truly stated that the people did not complain so much of the weight of the taxes as of the injustice of their imposition—the unequal pressure upon the labouring classes. He therefore proposed to raise the same amount of taxes from a different set of people better able to bear them, and to substitute a property tax in place of "the assessed taxes, the taxes on brick, tiles, glass, hops, malt, paper, soap, starch, stone bottles; one-half of the sugar duties, one-half of the duties on tea; the duties on cotton wool, the taxes on newspapers, advertisements, and tobacco." Lord Althorp admitted that, before he had *experience*, he was of opinion that a change might be made in the taxation of the country, but he had not then seen the *difficulties* This is the rub with these men—the *difficulties*. The invention of a just scheme of taxation would make their heads ache; it is not so easy as a coercion bill. The knot is not of the sort to be severed with the sword. It puzzles them, and their experience in the pleasures of power instruct them not to meddle with perplexing things. With regard to the suggestion of a graduated property tax Lord Althrop objected—"If they laid on a greater tax on a man possessing £20,000 per annum, than on a man possessing a 1,000*l.* a year, what was it but saying that the man of £20,000 a-year had too much property? By a parity of reasoning, if a carrier lays a greater load on a pack-horse than on a pony, it is saying that the pack-horse has too much strength. But how stands the case then if the greater load be laid on the pony? Does the imposition, with this partiality, argue that the pony has too much strength? What excess does it denote, but an excess of stupidity in the carrier? His Lordship had before said—"It was not necessary for him then to go into the question of the inequality of taxation; he acknowledged that it existed, but that he believed was a necessary part of the system. It was impossible, he believed, to regulate taxation so as to arrange taxation; all that was proposed was to adjust the burthen with some regard to the capacities for bearing them or, at most, not to lay the partial pressure on the very weakest. Lord Althorp admits that the pressure is now on the weakest; asserts that partiality must ever be, and that it is impossible for it to fall on the rich. If so, the rich are safe; and let us relieve the very weak of the crushing weight, and attempt the just distribution, satisfied that if the partiality be a thing of necessity, as Lord Althorp contends, it cannot fall more cruelly, and injuriously than it does now. If we cannot exactly apportion the burthens to strong and weak, let us do our best to that end, and at all events, take care that the weak, of all people in the world, have not the undue share of the load. We cannot be wrong in correcting that partiality, whatever may be the incidence of it elsewhere. Lord Althorp's speech, however, allows, of no hope while Lord Althorp gathers experience in the Exchequer; indeed, if he has made such progress in all hackuied, official views with so small an experience, what a dragon of mistaxation he will be, with yet more of this same baneful and corrupting kind of experience, akin to that which frailty acquires in a brothel, and contrasts boastfully with the narrow notions of the pristine state of modesty. He is now the same thing as Goulburn, and that herd; he will soon, by vice of the thing he calls experience, out Goulburn Goulburn. It is of much consequence that the character of Lord Althorp should be understood. We sincerely believe that a man more incapable never filled his office, and this is saying much. He is obtuse to a miracle; ignorant as a statesman, whatever he may be as a breeder of cattle; indolent and daunted with the shadow of a difficulty. Conscious that he has no energy no powers of any kind appropriate to the conquest of their existence—a lion is always in his path. —*Examiner, March* 30.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

In looking at the discussion which lately took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, it ought to be recollected, in order to understand its importance in the eyes of a French Minister, or to estimate its value as a measure of internal tranquillity, that by the overthrow of Polish independence, and in consequence of the disastrous issue of several attempts in other countries to establish constitutional freedom, the number of refugees now in France amounts to between 8 and 10 thousand persons. Most of these patriotic and meritorious individuals have borne arms in unsuccessful revolts, and all of them have suffered for the cause of liberty. The French Government, with a generosity rarely equalled, has obtained from the Chambers for their support the sum of about £200,000. In this act of generosity it was not only supported by the concurrence of the legislature, but anticipated by the zealous wishes of the people. But as the season in which these numerous arrivals of foreign exiles, and this lavish expenditure of the public money for their relief, took place was one of tumult in the capital, the Government claimed the right of deciding on the places where their residence was least likely to afford fuel to existing agitation. They therefore obtained a law by which they were sent away from the metropolis, and could be dispersed over the kingdom. Had 5,000 or 6,000 of the Polish or Italian refugees resided in Paris during the troubles of last June, and taken part with the Republicans, who now consider themselves as their patrons, a great deal more blood must have been shed before the revolt had been subdued. There may have been some hardships endured by the exercise of the summary powers conferred on the Government, though the Minister for Foreign Affairs alleges that only 27 cases of interference have occurred out of those of 8,000 refugees; but we are not sure that such a body of men, animated with a common feeling, accustomed to the use of arms, living without any settled employment or profession, and disposed, from various connections and habits, to take part with the most fanatical admirers of liberty, even in the shape of insurrection, should be allowed to congregate on any one point, and to form any organisation which they might choose. But, without discussing the question of political danger—which, during the last two years and a half, a band of several thousand discontented foreigners in Paris might have prodigiously increased on every successive tumult—we may be allowed to say that persons who receive gratuitous support from a foreign Government have little right to quarrel with those restrictions on their choice of a residence which their benefactors, for their own security, may think it their duty to impose.—*Times, April* 6.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

We are delighted beyond measure with the prospect of a speedy termination to flogging in the army. When the subject was first noticed in Parliament, the character of the army was much lower than at present. The keeping the subject continually before the public led to a more humane treatment of the soldiers, and this again led to an improvement in the character of the army. When flogging is utterly abolished, a better description of men, as far as honourable conduct is concerned, will be induced to enter the army. An excellent pamphlet on army reform, by a ci-devant cavalry officer, has been published, from which we shall borrow a little on some future day. The information that it contains, with regard to the sinecures and pluralities held by general officers, is so unprofessional of men of great value. At present we shall merely allude to what this officer says on the subject of flogging:—"I could," he says "(and will, if my veracity is questioned), fill pages with cruelties I have known practised. An Hon. Colonel's barbarities in a dragoon regiment would scarcely be credited. Soldiers have frequently been flogged for mere trifles, under the sweeping clause of neglect of duty. Men have mutilated themselves to get rid of the service. It would be imagined from the number of sore backs which were dressed in the hospitals of Dublin, that the commanding officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the Royal, and the 23d Light Dragoons, considered such barbarities as a test of discipline. The privates of the 4th Dragoons used to be flogged by the black trumpeters, which information will delight the negro emancipators. In the 29th Foot, black drummers performed the same disgusting duties. To increase the torture in the cavalry, the farriers generally flogged, whose profession gave them more muscular strength of arm than any other class of men. I am confident that 150 lashes from the farrier were equal to 400 from the drummers, and 500 was the genneral sentence.—As I can name some few regiments where not one man in twenty was flogged, by comparison, it only proves that the martinet officers had too much power. I am certain that if the men are treated like brutes they will behave as such. In some regiments, a soldier coming in a few minutes late for parade or roll-call, was to a certainty flogged; knowing that, he was so terrified that he deserted; then, when taken, he had eight hundred lashes given him. 'What else does a deserter deserve?' was the language; without considering that undue severity drove him to desperation. In the 3d Guards, about the year 1811, a private was brought out to be flogged; whilst stripping, he took out a razor and cut his throat. The regiment was horrified, and the Duke of Gloucester did not allow of flogging afterwards; and that regiment had not the tithe of punishment to what other regiments inflicted. If I could refer to the orderly books of some regiments, I

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want no other proofs to substantiate the cruelties inflicted, greater than negroes ever suffered, their maximum being thirty-nine lashes, the masters having some feeling for their own property in their slaves. I have reason to believe a Lieutenant-Colonel was killed by his own men at—*cætera desunt*. No flogging takes place in the Life-Guards. An officer told me he remembered only three instances (at Paris); these men, however, never held up their heads afterwards—not from the severity, but the disgrace."—Here is the cardinal point. Infuse a high feeling of honour into the soldiers, and you may dispense with brutal punishments. But to create an honourable feeling, the soldier must look upwards. But this is a wide field; and we now wish to confine ourselves to flogging. It is clear that the man who has constantly the triangle in view can know little of honour. When we consider what has been effected since public opinion first tied the hands of the officers and compelled them to trust in general to other means than flogging for obedience, we do not despair of further improvements in the character of the British army. —*Chronicle, April* 6.

THE PHARISEES' BILL FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The fate of his modest proposal was decided as soon as it was seen by the public. The Pharisees' Bill is already rejected by public opinion; after such unanimous condemnation, it cannot pass; it is too bad even for our Legislature, and it is too bad for amendment. One good use only can be made of it. and that is to fling it out, and thus show that the spirit in which it was conceived is renounced, not less than the enormous absurdities and vexations which are its disgusting offspring. Whatever may be the fate of the Bill, whether it be cut to pieces and patched up with new provisions, or whether it be tossed out, as it stands, untouched, and not worthy to be touched, which we think the more desirable course; whichever of these two things be done, and one of them is certain, it is yet important that the spirit in which so monstrous an invasion of the comforts and innocent enjoyments of the people was attempted should be justly understood. The spirit is precisely that which we marked and exposed in the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee: it has been called puritanical, a word which is not just to its vice, for the puritan may be conscientious in his rigour, and would not deal out two measures, one for the rich and another for the poor: this thing is pharisaical; it professes principles which it does not follow out, and there is no genuine religion in the design of it. Look at the preamble, which having set forth the religious obligation to keep holy the Sabbath, and the neglect of it, proceeds:—"And whereas it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to protect every class of society against being compelled to sacrifice their comfort, health, religious privileges, and conscience, for the convenience, enjoyment, or supposed advantage of any other class on the Lord's day: and whereas the laws now in existence are found to be practically insufficient to secure the object for which they profess to provide; etc."—Who, but those long observant of the hypocrites and aware of their impudent audacities, could, after this preamble, be prepared for a clause excluding menial servants from the protection of the Bill! We have the words above, that it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to protect every class of society against compulsion to sacrifice their religious privileges for the convenience or enjoyment of others; and in the teeth of this all-comprehensive proposition, there is the exemption of the immense class of persons whose ministry of labour is essential to the comfort and enjoyment of the rich. Out upon the pharisee, the hypocrite, the double-dealer who holds two measures. He a puritan! a puritan might carry the law to extremity, but he would lay it rigorously on all alike. The author of this Bill deserves no name which allows of so much honesty. The partiality negatives any claim to sincerity. The Bill purports to proceed upon religious principles. In the Mosaic commandment the law is express against the labour of servants; in the proposed Bill their labour is as expressly allowed! the decalogue says they shall not work; Sir Andrew Agnew says they shall work. And why? Because their work is necessary to the enjoyments of the rich. As we have often observed, it never occurs to these meddlers that servants have souls to be saved, and that if their rigorous law be necessary for one class, it is necessary for all. One excuse only remains for their partiality in favour of the rich, and that is, that the rich, according to the highest Scriptural authority, cannot possibly enter the gates of Heaven, and consequently, it matters not what they do; but the poor, being in a more hopeful way, it is an object of great concern to remove stumbling-blocks and temptations to wander from their path, and by all means, to diminish the number of their perils.—*Examiner, April* 6.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

A general subject of conversation for some days in the diplomatic circles has been a *Memorandum* communicated to several foreign Courts by the French Cabinet, the object of which is to exhibit the conduct that France has pursued in the negotiations set on foot to bring about peace in the East. This document contains an account of the proceedings of the diplomatic agents in Egypt and Turkey from a period antecedent to the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, down to the late intervention of Admiral Roussin immediately after his arrival at Constantinople. The conduct of the admiral upon that occasion, it says, has been approved by the Government, and an expression of such approbation has been sent off to his Excellency. The *Memorandum* then concludes in the following terms;—

"To arrest a conflict between the Porte and one of its most powerful vassals, threatened the destruction not only of the Ottoman Empire, but of the political system of Europe, has been the constant object of the Courts of Europe, and of the efforts of France, whose views in this respect perfectly coincide with those of the other Powers. In pursuing the same end as Russia, her only difference with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has been as to the means to be employed. In the eyes of France, a pacific mediation between the belligerents was the most natural and effective way of averting the impending danger from the porte, without rendering its situation, already but too alarming, more complicated by creating fresh dangers. And armed intervention, like that proposed by Russia, seemed calculated, on the contrary, only to create new and more serious embarrassment, as being irreconcilable with the independence of the Ottoman Porte, and those guarantees which Europe derives from it. In this point of view the question, which has hitherto been confined to a family difference between the Sultan and one of his Visirs, would become extended to, and would affect the interests of all Europe. This was the opinion entertainad by England, when after the defeat at Koniah, and the acceptance by the Porte of the succour offered by Russia, the Cabinet of London hastened the departure of the British Ambassador to Constantinople, and sent a new Consul-General to Alexandria, directing him to use towards Mehemet Ali a language analogous to that which had been held by the French consul. Now that events have enabled France to assume a more determined attitude, the King's Government, faithful to the principle of a prospective policy, has ratified the engagement entered into in its name, with the Ottoman Porte, is determined to pursue it till its full accomplishment; and if contrary to its expectation, more energetic measures become necessary to complete the work of pacification, France will not shrink from the consequences of the position which she has taken up."

The *Eclaireur de la Mediterranèe*, of Toulon, of the 2d, gives the following intelligence from Alexandria, March 11:—"Affairs seem to become more complicated, and peace is not likely to be yet concluded. The Pacha of Egypt demanded the four Pachaliks of Syria and two districts of Caramania; he required to be at liberty to keep up an army and navy as strong as he might think proper; he also insisted that his government should become hereditary in his family, and that on his death his son Ibrahim Pacha should succeed him; on which conditions he consented to pay a tribute to the Porte. It was expected here, that through the intervention of France and England, the Sultan would have accepted these conditions, the more readily as he was aware that Ibrahim Pacha, by his victories, could not be prevented advancing towards Constantinople, and that he suspended his march only by the orders of his father. But our hopes were disappointed; events have produced a change in affairs.—On the 3d inst., the *Mèsange* schooner arrived from Constantinople with Mr. Olivir, an officer of the navy, and Chief of the Staff of Admiral Roussin, who was the bearer of the conditions of peace, the acceptance of which Admiral Roussin engaged, in the name of France, to obtain of the Pacha of Egypt, and in consequence of which, the Russian fleet and troops called to the aid of the Sultan, were to withdraw. Mr. Olivier had an audience of Mehemet, when he made known to him the conditions of peace. According to those conditions the Sultan would give up nothing in Caramania, but would cede to the Pacha of Egypt the two Pachaliks of St. Jean d'Acre and Tripoli, together with the towns of Jerusalem and Napolose.—Admiral Roussin had stated to Mr. Olivier, that if, contrary to his expectation, Mehemet did not accept the conditions, he might add, that France, and perhaps England, would send a squadron to force him to do so. These menaces did not intimidate him; he positively refused to sanction the proposed conditions. His answer to them was, that such a treaty was too humiliating for him; that a part of the advantages gained by the force of arms should be granted to him; that he saw with sorrow two great Powers with whom he had hitherto been on amicable terms, displaying hostile intentions towards him; that he confessed his inferiority, but was determined not to yield. He exclaimed that his life had been glorious and that his death should be so likewise: "I am old," said he, "but I have still strength enough to die with arms in my hand!" Halil Pacha, whom the Sultan had sent to Mehemet with powers to conclude a peace with him, had, prior to the arrival of the *Mésange* accepted the conditions offered by Mehemet. A courier had been dispatched to Constantinople to submit the treaty to the approbation of the Sultan, and no doubt was entertained here as to the approaching definitive conclusion of peace, when the arrival of the *Mésange*, which crossed the courier sent by the viceroy, came and embroiled affairs again. Immediately Halil Pacha, who was at Cairo, where he occupied one of the Viceroy's palaces until the arrival of the Sultan's answer, returned to Alexandria; he entreated Mehemet not to form any desperate resolution, assuring him that all was not lost, that he was going to send off one of his secretaries to Constantinople, and that he expected much good to result from his dispatches. The *Mésange* yesterday sailed for Constantinople, with one of Halil Pacha's Secretaries on board. It is thought here that the French Ambassador has been somewhat too hasty, and has entered into an engagement with the Porte which he will not be able to fulfil. He had formed a wrong estimate of the resources of Mehemet, and of his means of defence both by sea and land. His army is every where victorious, and the Arabs are better soldiers than the Turks. The Egyptian squadron is stronger than it is thought to be in Europe, and will be found most efficacious in action. The following is a statement of the Egyptian land and sea forces: Mograbin soldiers 211; Bedouins 5,870; French 15; Haouhara, irregular cavalry of Upper Egypt 2,425] soldiers belonging to the Navy 25,143; artillery 6,357; sappers and pioneers 3,942; irregular cavalry 7,962; generals, officers and soldiers of the irregular infantry and cavalry 67,998; attached to military corps 3,488 men. Total 123,921. The army of Ibrahim Pacha in the camp of Kutayha is composed of 14 regiments of infantry, and a regiment and a half of artillery. They are all disciplined Arabs, forming altogether a force of between 50,000 and 54,000 men. The Egyptian fleet in the port of Alexandria is composed of one three-decker of 140 guns; three two-decked ships of 100 guns each; and one of 90 guns; six frigates of 50 guns each. The guns of all the foregoing are 30 pounders. One frigate of 60 guns which are42 pounders, six sloops of guns each, all 18 pounders; seven brigs of 16 or 18 guns each, 12 pounders; 1 cutter and 4 fireships, making in all 30 ships, carrying 1,201 guns. There are 4 ships on the stocks, three of which are of 100 guns each, and the other is also a three-decker. Two of them will be launched in about a fortnight."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 3d instant contains the following intelligence of the 11th ultimo from Constantinople:—"On the 8th instant Baron d'Ottenfels, the Austrian Internuncio at the Porte, took his leave of the Ottoman Minister, and, on the following day, was invited to an audience of the Sultan, who received him with great marks of respect, in the presence of the General of the Guards and the Reis Effendi. The Sultan, in token of his satisfaction, conferred upon the Baron the grand decoration of the Ottoman order of Merit, set in diamonds, an honour which had not yet been granted to any Foreign Minister. The Interpreter of the Internuncio, and the Commander of the Austrian sloop of war, *Abondanza*, received snuff-boxes richly studded with precious stones.—The French Ambassador, Admiral Roussin, had an audience of the Sultan on the 4th, when he was received with the honours due to his rank.—According to the last accounts from Smyrna, that town has not been occupied by the Egyptian troops. The temporary changes in the local authorities were made in consequence of the treachery of a certain Emin Effedi, formerly Ayan of the late Governor of Smyrna, who, in concert with some inhabitants of the town, and with the Governor of Magnesia, a friend of Ibrahim Pacha, attempted to seize upon the Government of Smyrna. His plans, however, were thwarted by the firmness of the Consuls of Austria, Russia, Great Britain and France who, when the Turkish Governor, Tahir Bey, found himself obliged to suspend his functions, took down the respective flags and arms from the Consular hotels, and declared that they would not put them up again, until the functionaries of the legitimate Sovereign, the Sultan, had been restored to the full exercise to their functions. On the 6th inst. the respective flags were again hoisted, and saluted by the firing of guns from the Austrian, French, and English ships of war in the port, and from the Turkish fort. Emir Effendi with about 100 of his parties have taken to flight, and the authority of the Porte is at this moment fully restored; Ibrahim Pacha is said to have declared that the momentary subversion of it had taken place without his knowledge and against his will. Ibrahim continues at Kintahia with his army; he has lately set at liberty his prisoner, the Grand Visir Reschid Mehmed Pacha, who has arrived in this capital. The Russian Admiral, Hezareff, was invited on the 9th inst. to come to the Mint with some of his officers. Gold and silver medals in commemoration of the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus were struck, and distributed to the Admiral and his officers. The Capitan Pacha has given a grand banquet in honour of the Russian Admiral. A similar honour is intended in a few days for General Murawiff by the Seraskier Pacha.—The last number of the Ottoman *Moniteur* expresses a hope that the Egyptian question will soon be settled."—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 8.

OPORTO

His Majesty's brig *Royalist*, Lieut, Williams, has arrived from Lisbon and Oporto; the former place she left on the 11 th, and latter on the 14th, inst. The cause of Don Pedro bears a more favourable aspect; the success in the recent skirmish with the Miguelites, and a large supply of provisions and reinforcements, have inspired his troops with great confidence, and they are resolved, as soon as the weather permits, to make a vigorous attack on the Miguelites. General Solignac has been indefatigable in training them in the art of war and military tactics, in which they have made great proficiency, and their zeal in the cause is as ardent as ever it was—all differences being reconciled to their mutual satisfaction, and every thing done to make them comfortable; Don Pedro has been assiduous in doing all he could to meet their wants. The Miguelites, on the other hand, are represented to be in a desponding state from the ravages the cholera has made amongst them, their difficulty in obtaining pay, the defeats they have experienced from the Pedroites, and other disappointments they have met with; all which lessens considerably their moral and physical forces, the major part of whom are of such a character as would shame *Sir John Falstaff* even to accompany to Coventry. There was about 30 vessels laden with provisions and troops at Oporto, disembarking when the *Royalist* left. On the 10th inst., 2,000 troops left Lisbon to augment Don Miguel's troops, who is about to make another attack on the Foz; great efforts will be made to repel it, and, from their nature, it is confidently supposed will prove successful. —*Globe, March* 30.

MARCH 30.

We subjoin important extracts from the London Journals of Monday, which reached us this morning:—

"By his Majesty's steam vessel *Confiance*, Lieut. Belsom, which left Oporto on the 25th ult., and arrived at Falmouth, on Saturday, further accounts have been received of operations at Oporto. Another attack had been made on the 24th by the troops of Miguel, which ended, as usual, in their repulse with much loss. The attack was principally directed against a newly erected redoubt upon the hill of Antao, and the Miguelites succeeded in gaining possession of the hill for a short time. They were, however, soon dislodged by a gallant charge, in which the 1st and 2d English battalions took the lead. An attack was made at the same time upon the right of Don Pedro's lines, which was also gallantly repulsed. The total loss of the Miguelites, in these attacks, is stated at from 600 to 800, whilst the loss on the side of the liberating army is comparatively trifling. This account is evidently an exaggeration. It appears that the fleet of Admiral Sartorius had declared itself to be in open mutiny, in consequence of the want of pay, and of the dismissal of the Admiral from the command. Sir J. Doyle, who was dispatched on board the Rainha frigate with Captain Crosbie, to arrest Admiral Sartorius, was himself made prisoner, and confined below. Capt. Crosbie, who went on bord to supersede Sartorius, was threatened with a court-martial. The fleet had sailed to Oporto, and with the intention of blockading that port until the demands of the Admiral and his crews were complied with. Sartorius had addressed the following letter to Don Pedro on the 10th of March, dated from on board the *Rainha de Portugal*.

Bayona Isles.

Sir—I regret to find from recent proceedings relative to me, which I am advised have been going on in London, as well as Oporto, that your Majesty has no longer that confidence in me as the Commander-in chief, which I had thought the sacrifices I had made, and the services I had rendered to the cause of her Most Faithful Majesty, entitled me to. Let me, therefore, now call your Majesty's attention to the following circumstances, namely, that notwithstanding my squadron has been without pay, without clothing, with a lamentably scanty supply of stores; with masts badly sprung, my crews in a constant state of mutiny, and betrayed by those of my officers from whom I ought most to have expected support, I have twice beaten a vastly superior force of the enemy, driven them into port, and as often blockaded them while I kept the sea myself; thus rendering their navy a heavy drain upon the exhausted resources of the rebel Government, without producing them any sort of advantage * I fearlessly, therefore, leave my professional reputation to be scrutinized and weighed by my native country, where experienced discerning and impartial judges can best appreciate my conduct, as well as my position, and where I feel most desirous to establish a good name; whilst my private reputation I as boldly rest upon the fact, that I have excluded myself from all those advantages which I demanded for my companions in the expeditions; that I set out by risking (and have since lost) my high rank, and the fairest prospects in my native profession, relinquishing every compensation for such risk or loss—viz. the value of my commission in advance, which was accorded me, in order the more to economise those funds which were appropriated, and with difficulty collected, for the support of a cause which my conscience approved of, and for which I felt assured I should obtain the sympathy of the brave and free of every country. If a farther proof were wanting of my disinterested feelings in favour of your cause, there are Portuguese sufficient of almost every class at Oporto, who have known me and my conduct at Lisbon; to them let the appeal be made. I have now, therefore, to state to your Majesty that, as my advice has scarcely ever been (on any occasion) followed, even from the commencement, nor my most urgent demands listened to, and finding myself in that position I have so long dreaded, and that I so frequently, without any avail, warned your Majesty of, at the same time describing those remedial measures that were essentially necessary to be taken in order to guard against evident dangers, I feel myself under the painful necessity of informing your Majesty that, as the officers and men look up to me for the fulfilment of those engagements entered into under the articles of the contract made by me with the partians in London of your Majesty's cause, if the ships' companies are not paid up according to the arrangement I was obliged to make (and approved of by your Majesty), to prevent the fate of the *Eugenie* occurring to the other vessels of the squadron, I shall be obliged to quit your Majesty's service with the squadron, and have recourse to the individuals who entered into the contract with me for all such claims as my officers and men are entitled to, which after incessant toils, anxieties, sickness, and privations of more than fourteen months, they certainly merit at the hands of your Majesty, as well as those attached to the Queen's cause.

Should your Majesty's wish to appoint another commander-in-chief, I shall most willingly give up the command as soon as I see all my officers' claims satisfied, and likewise that article fulfilled which grants to me the value of my commission in the British service, in the event of losing it, which, unhappily for me, has occurred. I cannot conclude this address but by oberving, that, notwithstanding the many and frequent warnings I received of ingratitude, I was destined to experience in this service, I confess I did not calculate on it to such an extent, particularly at the hands of your imperial Majesty, and still less so as my intention was so well known of returning to my native country at the conclusion of the expedition, without demanding any other honors or rewards than the satisfaction of having contributed to the success of so glorious a cause.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. G. SARTORIUS.
Vice-admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the fleet of Her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria II. (Courier.)

* It is an axiom in the naval service, that a line-of battle ship ought, if moderately well fought, to destroy a force equal to my squadron (viz. two frigates and a few badly-armed vessels) with the greatest ease, and the enemy's frigate alone, on these occasions, was equal in weight of metal and men to my only effective ships, the two frigates.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It would be difficult to conceive a state of things more embarrassing than that which now exists in the East. Never, perhaps, had any Governments a more difficult tusk on their hands than those of France and England. Turkey, a body politic, almost lifeless, is attacked by the powerful Viceroy of Egypt, whose victorious army is already in possession of the principal port of the Levant, and who is determined to advance on Constantinople itself. Russia, which has long looked on Turkey as her own,

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after making war on the Sultan, to prevent his carrying his military reforms into full effect, and thus interpose an obstacle to her future attempts—cannot be expected to view with any satisfaction the approach to Constantinople of a Soverign, already in possession of a well-trained army, which would enable him to become the secure Monarch of Turkey. Accordingly we see that Russia has been playing her own game disregarding equally the entreaties and remonstrances of France and England; that, in spite of Admiral Roussin, her fleet refused to quit the Bosphorus—that she is moving troops on the Danube, and taking up transports in the ports of the Black Sea, to convey other troops to the theatre of war. England and France, on the other hand, are sending ships of war in all haste to the Mediterranean, with a view to rescue the Sultan from the hostility of Mehemet Ali, and the friendship of the Czar. Should the army of the Viceroy approach Constantinople he would be hailed as a deliverer by the whole Mahomedan population. He would become the founder of a new dynasty. Should the Czar, on the other hand, succeed in enabling the Sultan to defeat Mehemet Ali, the Sultan would be entirely dependent on Russia, which might then take portion after portion of the Turkish territory at her convenience. If the French and English are not on the spot in sufficient time and in sufficient force, Mehemet Ali or the Czar, will be master of Turkey. But if they should succeed in their object, and keep the Russians and Egyptians from coming in contact with each other, they will then have on their hands an Empire from which all authority shall have departed. Turkey, at best a wretchedly organised Government, will no longer be held together by either the fears or the respect of the subjects. When in the West of Europe a government is overthrown, the civilization and intelligence of the people are such that they instantly of themselves form a provisional government, and the march of law and order is hardly interrupted. But an interference with Turkey is a very different affair. The difficulty which has been experienced in establishing anything like order in the comparatively small territory of Greece, and the necessity for raising loans and providing a force for the new King, to give him the means of carrying on a Government, may enable us to conceive what a task the maintaining the Sultan would be by European diplomacy and resources. The prevalent idea is, that such is the hatred of Russians at Constantinople, that the population will break out before the arrival of the troops from the Danube and the Black Sea; and that thus the way will be smoothed to Ibrahim. Should the Russians succeed in entering Constantinople in force before the arrival of Ibrahim, it would be difficult for him to expel them. But then, on the other hand, if Ibrahim gets possession of the capital before the arrival of the Russians, he will probably be more than a match for them. The Egyptian army is according to all accounts, admirably trained and officered, and, in point of quality, is probably not inferior to that of Russia. The world now appreciates the qualities of a Russian army better than it once did. In the meantime, the policy of the King of Holland becomes a little more intelligible. The Russians, in anticipation of the struggle in Turkey, wished to keep the Belgian question open, in order that the King of Holland might furnish employment for the French and English. Bonaparte would at once have said—Turkey cannot stand. If Russia do not seize it to-day, it will to-morrow. Let us support Egypt, which will then be a bulwark against Russia. But we doubt whether France and England will adopt this policy; nor are we sure that they ought to adopt it. We suppose they will trust to the chapter of accidents for the regeneration of Turkey, and confine their exertions to the keeping Russia and Egypt from coming into collision. We observe that the French newspapers are already rejoicing at the prospect of a great Africo-Asiatic state in the basin of the Mediterranean, of which they should, through Algiers, be the natural allies.—(CHRONICLE.)

Mr. Attwood, the Tory member for Whitehaven, will bring forward his motion on the great question of the currency at the period fixed on, whatever may be the desire of the then occupants of the Treasury Bench. We find the Hon. Gentleman's intentions thus expressed in the notice paper;—"Mr. M. Attwood—to propose the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into state of general distress, difficulty, and embarrassments, which press on the various orders of the community; how far the same have been occasioned by the operation of our present monetary system; and to consider of the effect produced by that system upon the agriculture, manufacture, and commerce of the United Kingdom, and upon the condition of the industrious and productive classes." We confess that we know of no public question of greater moment, yet we believe the House of Commons utterly incapable of grappling with it in a right manner and spirit, for it unfortunately happens that the distinction of the Reformed House is pert confidence and empty prate. Out of doors the currency question has of late made way. Many of those who affected to treat it as a crotchet, and used to affect to be witty about "currency mania," now begin to admit that by an absurd series of legislative enactments the pressure of the national debt is increased by three hundred millions, and the other public burthens have been enhanced in a similar ratio.—(Leeds Intelligencer.)

ALGIERS.

The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, gives a letter from Algiers, dated the 25th ult., stating, that since the departure of the Duke de Rovigo serious discussions have arisen between the Civil Intendant and the King's Municipal Commissary. "The public have become irritated by a Decree, ordering the military to make domiciliary visits, and this has been increased by the creation of a Military Commission charged, with the Director of the Domains, to require and even compel by force, each family, to produce the documents showing their title to the property they possess. In consequence of the general outcry against these measures, the King's Commissary, who fills the office of Mayor, has been obliged to make energetic representations to the Government. The Chamber of Commerce has refused to give the Civil Intendant a letter approving of his administration, and the Chamber has in consequence been dissolved, and another appointed. The Board of Health, whose labours have been highly appreciated by the Intendance of Marseilles, have unanimously resigned rather than submit to the dismissal of one of its members. A Member of the Court, a Judge of the Tribunal, the Director of the *Moniteur*, and several other officers, have been discharged for attempting to turn the public attention. the revelation of the rich Jew Durand, w[illegible]is in prison in consequence of a dispute with one of his partners; a confinement which has been made political, in order to keep him from conferring with his family and friends, in short, to prevent him from speaking out. It is said that a circumstantial Memorial, upon the conduct of the Civil Administration, has been addressed to the Ministry, and that the intrigue, which caused the negotiation with Constantine to fail, has been so clearly stated as to show the necessity for a severe investigation. It is added that General Brossard has himself transmitted a memorial, with regard to the military, which at the same time points out the resources which may be drawn from the Regency."

POLICE.—ELECTIONEERING.

The following curious case created some sensation in Marlborough-street Police Office, on Saturday night. The individual, whose name is left in blank, is Captain Gronow, M. P. for Stafford. It discloses a bit of a secret, namely, the value of these requisitions by which individuals are solicited to come forward as Candidates. It does not appear that the electors of Stafford had ever set eyes upon the man they were induced to select to come forward on the "hint" of the present applicant, whom the Hon. M. P. now objects to pay:—"Soon after the usual office business was over, an elderly gentleman, who stated his name to be Leveridge, applied to Mr. Dyer for a warrant, for the purpose of apprehending the member for ———, for attempting to commit a felony. Mr. Leveridge commenced by saying that he should be as delicate as possible in making the charge. He was the holder of a bill of exchange, which contained the acceptance of a member of the House of Commons. For the payment, he had made repeated applications to the Hon Member, who ultimately appointed Wednesday last to see his wife for the purpose of paying the bill. Accordingly Mrs. Leveridge went to the residence of the Hon. Member, and upon seeing her, he said 'Let me see the bill, and I will pay you.' Mrs. Leveridge then shewed the bill, when the Hon. Member suddenly made a snatch at the paper. His wife, however, being a remarkably powerful woman, resisted, and succeeded in preventing the M. P. from possessing himself of the bill. He then made use of very violent language to his wife, and she left the house. He had since been informed by his attorney that the Hon. Member, in endeavouring to steal the bill, had committed a felony.—Mr. Dyer: In the first place, I want you to state the exact nature of the charge.—Mr. Leveridge: It is in endeavouring by force to take away a *bona fide* bill for £ 42 from my wife which I hold of the Honourable Member.—Mr. Dyer: What led to the drawing of his bill?—Mr. Leveridge: It was for work and labour done at the general election. I travelled night and day a distance of 140 miles, at the risk of my life, for the purpose of securing the election of the Captain.—Mr. Dyer: Then, it is for travelling expenses?—Mr. Leveridge: Yes.—Mr. Dyer: You are applying for a warrant against a Member of Parliament. I want to know who he is, and therefore you must mention his name.—Mr. Leveridge: As my application is *ex parte*, I would rather decline mentioning it at present, but here is the Bill.—The document was then handed to Mr. Dyer. Across the Bill was written 'Accepted, and payable at Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Mr. Dyer: Your name is Samuel Leveridge, and the acceptor —— ——. Mr. Leveridge: Those are the names. He then produced a note which he had received a few days before his wife went with the Bill. This note was as follows, and was from a friend of the Hon. acceptor:—

"House of Commons, Friday Night.

"SIR,—I have just seen the member for —, who desires me to inform you it is his intention to meet your demand in a few days, provided he is not annoyed by more letters or visits on the subject. He adds, it would have been arranged ere this but for the persecution he has sustained from man and woman.

"I am, Sir, yours, "THOMAS MATESON."

Mr. Leveridge: That is only a copy, the original I have sent down to the burgesses of ——. Upon my going to Coutts's, to present the Bill, they laughed, and said there must be some mistake, for Captain ——had kept no account there for some time.—Mr. Dyer: Are you in any way of business?—Mr. Leveridge: No; I am independent.—Mr. Dyer: Had you any transactions with this gentleman before?—Mr. Leveridge: No; Capt.—— was introduced to me by Mr. Duncombe, the late member for Hertford, and being very well known to the burgesses of——, I went down immediately. Upon my arrival I convened them, and in 24 hours I obtained 553 signatures, soliciting Capt.——to offer himself: I then returned to London, and waited upon Captain——, who went down, and was returned. My travelling expenses amounted to £ 50, but I only received £ 8.—Mr. Dyer:—Are you an elector?—Mr. Leveridge:—No; but I am very well known to them, otherwise I should not have obtained so many signatures in so short a period. Upon my wife making application for the money in this first instance, the Hon. Member said, "By G—and by C—t I will pay you."—Mr. Dyer:—You had better let your wife step forward.—Mr. Leveridge:—She is not present I was not aware it would be necessary for her to attend to obtain the warrant.—Mr. Dyer:—It is very necessary to have her here, for it is impossible for you to state in what manner the attempt was made to obtain the bill, and the actual offence must be stated before any proceedings can be adopted.—Mr. Leveridge:—She shall certainly attend.—The applicant then thanked Mr. Dyer, and left the office."—The above appeared in the *Times* of this morning, and in the course of the day Captain Gronow came to the office to deny the statement of Leveridge. He showed a receipt from the latter for £50, and an acknowledgment that he was perfectly satisfied, and observed that it was a conspiracy against him. He added that he should certainly attend to meet Leveridge when he next came forward, and then left the office.—*British Traveller, April* 8.

POLISH MEETING.

Yesterday a numerous meeting, among whom were many fashionably dressed ladies, was held at the Freemasons' Hall for the relief of the Polish Emigrants. Besides several members of the British legislature, there were a number of distinguished natives of Poland at the meeting, among whom were the following:—Niewerviez, senator castellan, poet, Director of the Chancery of the Polish Diet: Turr, Chancellor of the Polish Diet: There were also Prince Lucien Buonaparte; Sir F. Burdett, M. P.; Lord Ebrington, M. P.; Mr. C. Fergusson, M.P., etc. Soon after one o'clock, Sir F. Burdett took the chair. He said that he felt in common with every Englishman, that the men whom they had met that day to relieve, had been dealt with most unjustly, and he hoped to see the day, and that soon, when Poland would be restored to its original state in the scale of nations.—(Hear.)—As Chairman, it was not his duty to make a speech, but to act more as a moderator. He would therefore conclude by informing the meeting that he had received letters from Messrs. Tynte and G. Evans, who stated that they were serving on an Election Committee, otherwise they would have attended the meeting with pleasure. He had the satisfaction, however, to state that both letters contained a handsome subscription.—(Applause.)—Mr. Merle observed this was not a political meeting, but one merely for the purpose of making an appeal to the hearts of the generous and humane, on behalf of a great number of illustrious men who were now wandering in exile, for the base crime of patriotism. When he told them that the Prince Czartorsyki had once no less an income than £70,000, than he had lost the whole of that sum—when he told them that he had lost his wife by the grief to which she was reduced, and that his children had been shot, one by one, in the field of battle—when he told them these things, he was sure that even from so humble an instrument of charity as himself he should not appeal in vain. He would not detain the meeting any longer, knowing as he did that many more gentlemen had to address them, but would simply move the first resolution. (This, as well as those which followed, were expressive of sympathy for the Polish nation, and recommendatory of a subscription in behalf of the destitute refugee patriots.) The Rev. Joseph Beaumont seconded the resolution.—Col. Hodges proposed the next resolution. He had the pleasure of knowing two of the Polish exiles, who, sooner than be dependent on the bounty of Great Britain, went out to Portugal. Unfortunately those two gallant men fell, and thus they were no longer a burden to any country, He was happy to see so many ladies present, he knew, where they were, charity was sure to flow.—(Cheers.) Mr. Fearon seconded the resolution, which he said had been moved by a gentleman who had deserved well of his country for his support of the same principles in Portugal which they had now met to uphold.—Prince Lucien Buonaparte then came forward to move the next resolution, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. The Prince spoke in French and Dr. King interpreted what he had said to be, that he came forward with pride to succour the bravest nation upon earth; that being himself a foreigner in a foreign land, he was in a situation calculated to make him feel the benefits of hospitality, and that he should joyfully second the laudable objects the meeting had assembled to promote.—Mr. Buckingham rose to second the resolution. That resolution having been moved by Prince Lucien, gave an additional feature of interest to this meeting, by showing that, in this assemblage of men from different countries, speaking different tongues, placed under difierent circumstances, all in their hearts worshipped one idol—liberty.—The Chairman then read a letter from Prince Adam Czartoryski, in which he regretted his inability to attend the meeting, in consequence of ill health, and begged the Chairman to express to the meeting how deeply grateful he felt for the kind interest the people of England had taken in the misfortunes of his country.—Niewerviez, Director of the Chancery of the Polish Diet, on coming forward was received with the most deafening applause. He thanked the meeting and the people of England for the exertions they had made in the cause of unhappy Poland, and he prayed the Almighty that the great, the free, and the powerful England (loud cheers) might never experience those woes which now ground Poland to the earth.—(Loud cheers.)—Turr, Chancellor of the Polish Diet, Captain Kotzko, Mr. Campbell, and Lord Dudley Stuart, severally addressed the meeting.—A few minutes before four, Sir F. Burdett and the rest of the members present left the meeting to attend their Parliamentary duties.—The chair was then taken by Mr. G. Evans. Thanks were voted to Sir F. Burdett and to the Polish Committee. Several additional subscriptions were annonnced, and the meeting separated.—*Globe, March*, 27.

POLICE

A traveller to a mercantile house charged the driver of a Blackwall stage coach, on Thursday, at the Mansion-house, with a violent assault. The complainant's head was cut, and one of his eyes, as it was described, completely "bunged up," notwithstanding which the crowd in the justice room were, during the examination, convulsed with laughter.—The complainant stated that having been collecting cash in the neighbourhood of Blackwall, he got into the stage after dinner, upon the understanding that he should pay no more than 10d., but, after reaching London, the driver insisted upon more, and, on being refused, knocked him about in a cruel way, as might be seen—The Coachman: Please your Lordship, the gentleman was pretty well drunk, and when I axed him for the 20d. he said, says he, "take it out of that ére," and he fetches me sich a topper that I could n't see out of my eyes; so when I comes to myself, I thought I ought to give the gentleman his change, for though I'm a coachman, I don't like to have my head knocked off for nothing.—(A laugh.)—Complainant; I never struck him, my Lord, and he knocked out three of of my front teeth.—Coachman: Please your my Lord, they warn't his own teeth; for I'm blessed if they warn't fastened together with a bit of copper, and no one's teeth ever growed in that 'ere way! Besides, my Lord, when they was taken out of the mud, he stuck 'em in his jaw as tight as ever.)—(Laughter) But I've two or three gentlemen here as seed the whole consarn of it. Come forrad Jim, and tell his Lordship of this ere——wrangle.—Jim: (A cad, with a wisp of hay in his hand, and an exceedingly dirty face)—You see, my Lord, this ere gentleman as complains of the hinjury in his tooth, gets out of the wehicle quite beastly drunk, and he comes up alongside of my master, and he makes no more ado but he gives it him right between his chandeliers (eyes); and if I didn't chance to be on the tother side and cotched him, I'm blowed if he wouldn't a knocked him into Queer-street.—(Great laughter.)—A gentleman, who came up to town in the coach, said that the complainant was intoxicated, and had charged him with a robbery, and evidently was not aware of what he was doing—The complainant was, he assured the Lord Mayor, as sober as a judge.—Jim: Sober! oh, Jabus! Blowed if you wan't as drunk as a lord.—The Lord Mayor:—If he was so very drunk it was cowardly to beat him in such a manner.—Coachman: Please you, my Lord, the Gentleman as just gived his hevidence for me, was wrong in one particular. The gentlemen knowed d——d well what he was arter, for he knowed where to pitch it into me; and blest if I han't pains all over my body ever since. We taked care of his property, and Jim washed the mud off his face.—Didn't you, Jim?—Jim; Yes, master; and I hope the gentleman won't forget me.—(Laughter).—Discharged.—(Herald.)

MISCELLANEA.

"We have reason to believe, that the rupture between the Constitutional Government at Oporto and Sartorious is already settled.—"Lord Howick, to the satisfaction of the West India body, and the not-great regret of the Abolitionists, has resigned the Under-secretaryship of the Colonies, and is succeeded by Mr. John Lefevre, who will not be in parliament. Mr. Stanley being quite competent to the discharge of the parliamentary duties connected with his office, Under-Secretaries are much more able to work effectually for the public service in consequence of their being freed from parliamentary labours.—(Times.)

The number of barrels of beer exported last year from England, Scotland, Ireland, was 70,136, of which quantity, 28,881 barrels were exported to the East Indies, 13,161 barrels to the West Indies, and 9,920 barrels to New South Wales.—(Herald.)

Yesterday morning, M. Farraday and a number of scientific Gentlemen visited the National Gallery of Practical Science, to see the first exhibition of Hick's patent for "Cooking by Gas." That ingenious artist has brought to perfection an invention which promises fair to supersede the usual mode of cooking. Several pigeons were roasted, and a piece of mutton boiled and served up to the numerous spectators, at which the ladies particularly expressed themselves highly delighted. The advantage in this mode is economy: and certainly, in the first place, a pigeon is beautifully roasted in twelve minutes at the cost of one-fifth of a penny; and a large joint of meat may be roasted or boiled at a proportionate expense. By this mode the meat retains the gravy to a much greater extent, the heat being disseminated regularly; and whether it be a pigeon or a large joint, the whole process is completed to a certainty at the rate of time—twelve minutes for every pound weight; and the cookery once begun, may be left till the time arrives for dishing up.—(Post.)

There are no less than thirty ships now fitting out in St. Catherine's and the West India Docks, to convey emigrants to Canada, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land. Ten vessels sailed last week. Two large ships are appointed to leave the port of London next month, with 400 females, who intend emigrating to New South Wales; 300 young women have already secured births.—(John Bull.)

Col. Henry Wyndham, son of Lord Egremont, and brother to the Countess of Munster, has retired from the 10th Hussars, the command of which corps he held for nine years. Col. W. was appointed to the 10th in the place of Sir G. Quentin, about the period that the affair of honour between the Marquis of Londonderry and Cornet Battier formed the subject of general conversation.—(Herald.)

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